# XIV. Descriptions of two New Species of Ephialtes. By Thomas Desvignes, Esq. 

[Read 4th Nov. 1861.]

Ephialtes facialis, n. sp.

Facie, articulo $1^{\circ}$ antennarum subtus, coxis anterioribus, pleuris, maculâ magnâ triquetrâ, et lineis duabus ante alas, flavis; femoribus, tibiis, et coxis posticis fulvis, tarsis fuscis; seg.. mentis abdominis elongatis, planis, penultimo quadrato.
Long. 5-5 $\frac{1}{4}$ linearum (mas).
Head-face and mouth yellow. Antennee two-thirds the length of body; first joint beneath yellow, the following pitchy but gradually lighter towards the apex, which is nearly ferruginous. Thorax gibbo-cylindrical ; two streaks before the wings, another below, a large triangular spot on the pleuræ adjoining the breast and two round ones before the first pair of coxæ, yellow. Wings sub-ample, their base straw-coloured; stigma and costa darker, areolet sessile or sub-petiolated. Legs fulvous; the anterior coxæ and trochanters yellow; hinder ones fulvous, with a paler, undefined streak beneath; trochanters above and tarsi fuscous. Abdomen cylindrical ; from the 1 st to 5 th segment elongate, the 6 th quadrate, the margin of the second segment most elevated.

Specimens taken by F. Walker, Esq.

$$
E . \text { albicinctus, n. sp. }
$$

Facie, articulo $1^{\circ}$ antennarum subtus, coxis anterioribus, trochanteribus totis, et tibiis posticis introrsum albis, extrorsum tarsisque fuscis; pedibus anterioribus stramineofulvis, posticis fulvo-rufis; basi tibiarum posticarum et articuli primi tarsorum posticorum albis; segmentis 1 et 2 elongatis, reliquis sub-quadratis; segmento $I^{\circ}$ sessili, canaliculato, aut duabus lineis elevatis.
Long. $3 \frac{3}{5}$ linearum (mas).
Head-face, facial orbits and mouth pale, with a very slight reddish tinge. Antennce sub-setaceous, a little longer than half the body; 1st joint beneath white or pale, the remainder testaceous, above darker. Thorax cylindrical, with a yellowish line before the wings. Wings pale at the base; stigma rather large, darker; costa towards the apex darker; areolet rhomboidal, sessile. Legsthe anterior ones pale straw-colour, their coxæ and all the trochanters paler or whitish; the hinder coxæ and femora fulvons;
tibiæ and tarsi fuscous; more than the basal half of the former within pale, with their apex fuscous, outwardly forming a ring at the base ; the base of the first joint of the linder tarsi white, that of the second and third indistinctly so. Abdomen sessile, sublinear; 1st segment with two ridges forming a channel between them; 3rd and remainder covered with a short hoary pubescence ; 1 st-3rd elongate, the rest sub-quadrate.

Taken by F. Walker, Esq.
XV. Note on the Strongylorhinus ochraceus of Schönherr, and Descriptions of two nearly allied Species of Curculionidæ, from Australia. By G. R. Waterhouse, Esq., F.Z.S., \&c.
[Read 4th Nov. 1861.]
The following notes and descriptions refer to three species of Curculionidre, from Australia, which were exhibited at the Society's meeting. One of these insects is supposed to be the Strongylorhinus ochraceus of Schönherr; the other two are regarded as members of a new genus, about to be characterized under the name Atelicus.

Strongylorhinus ochraceus, I believe, has never been described, but the insect exhibited is from the same locality (Tasmania) as that given by Schönherr for his St. ochraceus: it agrees not only with the generic characters laid down in the "Mantissa Secunda" at p. 65 , but likewise in the general colouring (as may be inferred from the specific name) and in the following points, noticed in the generic description, but which, in part, must be regarded as specific, viz.-" corpus oblongum, sub-cylindricum, convexum, sculpturatum, squamosum, alatum; media magnitudinis ***. Elytra basi thoracis parte postica parum latiora illoque plus triplo longiora, linearia, basi singulatim valde producta, singulo elevato-bilobata, humeris obtuse angulatis; luteribus rectis, apicem versus attenuatorotundata." It is extremely probable, then, that this is the St. ochraceus of Schönherr. The insect is 6 lines in length, not including the rostrum ; covered throughont with reddish-ochreous

